

MAIN SITE WASTESTREAM DESCRIPTIONS

Common Wastestreams and Corresponding Waste Description for the Waste Disposal Requisition -

The following wastestream descriptions are based upon the waste descriptions written on Waste Disposal Requisitions in 1993 and 1994. The majority of waste produced on site can be described using one of the wastestream descriptions listed below. The information listed to the right of each wastestream description may be used to complete the waste description sections of the Waste Disposal Requisition. Waste-streams that are always either spent or unused/out of date waste are identified as such in the "Spent or Unused Waste" column. The appropriate "Generic Waste Description" (e.g. Inorganic Liquid, Organic Liquid, etc...) is given in the third column. Suggestions for the "Generator's Waste Description" is given in the fourth column. In the last column, examples or suggestions are given for the "Waste Matrix".

INORGANIC LIQUIDS - Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g. aqueous) with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content (<10%).	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Aqueous waters with low dissolved solids, including rinse waters from the following operations: copper vapor laser operation, metal finishing, machine coolant replacement, water jet cutting, printed circuit board fabrication, and equipment cleaning.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. rinse water from copper vapor laser ops)	(e.g. water 99%)
Inorganic aqueous solutions with high total dissolved solids. Includes photographic fixers and developers, surplus aqueous inorganic chemicals, weak acids and caustics, steam cleaning and soapy rinse water, and machine or shop waste coolants.	-	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. aqueous photo-developer waste)	(e.g. water 90% sodium bisulfite 5%)
Waste water with low concentrations of ignitable halogenated solvents resulting from metal forming processes: ethylenes and acetones.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. waste water from metal fabrication)	(e.g. water 99%)
Waste water with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials from machining, electronics fabrication, printing, silkscreening, paint spray booth rinse water, coolants, antifreeze mixtures, and steam cleaning.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. paint spray booth rinse water)	(e.g. water 99%)
Waste water with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials generated off-site from machining and laboratory research operations. Waste may contain coolants, a peroxide-bleach solution and antifreeze mixtures.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. wash water with antifreeze)	(e.g. water 95% ethylene glycol 5%)
Acidic aqueous rinse waters from research activities or research related production operations, including: laser window cleaning, metal finishing operations, printed circuit board manufacturing, laboratory glassware clean-up operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. hydrochloric acid rinse water from laser window cleaning)	(e.g. water 99%)
Acidic solutions and rinse waters with metals from printed circuit board fabrication, copper vapor laser cleaning, electroplating, etching, metal finishing operations, battery acid, plating baths, bright dip tank solutions, and etching rinsate	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. rinse water with battery acid)	(e.g. water 99%)
Caustic aqueous rinse waters from on-site research activities or research related production operations including (but not limited to): silkscreening, metal finishing, printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing and blue print operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. photo processing solution with sodium hydroxide)	(e.g. water 99%)
Caustic solution with metals but no cyanide, resulting from metal recovery processes. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): arsenic, mercury, and silver.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. silver recovery solution with sodium hydroxide)	(e.g. water 99%)
Caustic solutions and rinse waters with cyanide and metals generated from on-site research activities including: fabrication of printed circuit boards, printing press operations, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. electroplating solution with	(e.g. water 99%)
Caustic solutions and rinse waters with metals generated from on-site research activities, including printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. electroplating solution with	(e.g. water 99%)
Spent caustic inorganic aqueous waste from on-site laboratory cleanup spill residues.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. aqueous sodium hydroxide waste from spill cleanup)	(e.g. water 99%)
Low level radioactive aqueous waste waters with low dissolved solids generated from on-site research activities including metal finishing, machine coolant replacement and water jet cutting.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. waste water from metal fabrication)	(e.g. water 99%)
Low level radioactive coolant wash waters with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials generated on site from machining operations. Wash waters may contain beryllium.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	waste coolant wash water from machining	(e.g. water 99%)
Low level radioactive inorganic solutions with high total dissolved solids from inorganic biomedical solutions, cyanide analysis waste, weak acid and caustics, rinse waters, machine or shop waste coolants and soapy rinse water.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. coolant waste water)	(e.g. waster 90% potassium phosphate 5%)
Low Level Radioactive waste water with solvents from sludge removal including a mixture of lead, mercury, silver, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, Dichloroethane, Dichloroethylene, TCEs, and other spent halogenated degreasing solvents.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	waste water from sludge removal	(e.g. water 95% benzene 5%)
Low level radioactive acidic solutions and rinse waters with metals generated from research activities and electroplating and metal finishing operations: plating baths, chromic acid mixtures and nitric acid solutions from bright dip tanks.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. hydrochloric acid rinsate from bright dip tanks)	(e.g. water 98%)
Radioactive acidic rinse waters from research activities or research related production operations, including: laser window cleaning, metal finishing operations, printed circuit board manufacturing, laboratory glassware clean-up operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. hydrochloric acid rinsate from laser window cleaning)	(e.g. water 99%)
Radioactive corrosive spent acid without metals from on-site laboratory research cleanup.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. spent nitric acid)	(e.g. water 99%)
Low level radioactive caustic aqueous rinse waters from on-site research activities or research related production operations including silk screening, metal finishing, printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing and blue print operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. photo processing solution with sodium hydroxide)	(e.g. water 99%)
Low Level Radioactive caustic solutions and rinse waters with metals from research activities, including (but not limited to): fabrication of printed circuit boards, photo-processing, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	(e.g. electroplating solution with	(e.g. water 99%)

MAIN SITE WASTESTREAM DESCRIPTIONS

Low level radioactive spent caustic inorganic aqueous waste from on-site laboratory clean-up of spill residues.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. aqueous sodium hydroxide waste from spill)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Reactive or polymerizable inorganic aqueous liquids generated from on-site research activities.	-	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. pink water)	- (e.g. water 95%)	
Spill-cleanup and remediation of toxic aqueous wastes with low dissolved solids.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. photo solution spill)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Water from clean up of chemical spills and leaky drums. Includes hazardous waste and heavy equipment storage yard rain water, spill clean up mop water, and retention tank water. These waters may contain acids, freon, oil, soap, and/or diesel fuel.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. mop water)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Spill cleanup of listed non-aqueous waste.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. spill cleanup of silicone oil)	- (e.g. silicone oil 90% dirt 10%)	
Spill cleanup of acidic aqueous wastes from laboratories wastes, spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- aqueous (specify acid with metals from...)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Spill cleanup of spent acid with metals from electroplating processes, wastes with chromium and other metals.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. cleanup of electroplating acid)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Mercury liquid waste from laboratory and shop clean-up, clean out of sink traps, and collection of excess electron tubes and mercury switches.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. liquid mercury from sink traps)	- (e.g. mercury 99% dirt 1%)	
Decommissioned electrical equipment (with mercury components) used in on-site research activities. Includes: ignitrons, thermostats, and other items.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. ignitrons with mercury)	- (e.g. water 99%)	
Inorganic liquids with chromium and silver, and inorganic non-aqueous liquids generated from on site research activities which may be ignitable and/or toxic.	spent	Inorganic Liquid	- (e.g. silicon oil from vacuum pumps)	- (e.g. silicon oil 100%)	

ORGANIC LIQUIDS - Waste that is primarily organic (≥10) and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Concentrated solvent - water solution from product solvent extraction.	spent	Organic Liquid	- solvent extraction waste	- (e.g. water 50% methanol 50%)
Aqueous organic solution from the discontinued use of process equipment. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): methyl ethyl ketone and oxygenated solvents.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. equipment cleaning solvents)	- (e.g. water 50% methanol 50%)
Low level radioactive concentrated solvent-water solution, ignitable from product solvent extraction.	spent	Organic Liquid	- solvent extraction waste	- (e.g. water 50% methanol 50%)
Halogenated solvents from on-site lab operations such as cleaning, degreasing, and electronic manufacturing. Wastes are mainly composed of chlorinated and fluorinated solvents such as Freon, TCE, PCE, DEC, and TCA.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. degreasing solvents)	- (e.g. trichloroethane 75% trichloroethylene 25%)
Spill cleanup of aqueous halogenated solvents.	spent	Organic Liquid	- solvent spill cleanup	- (e.g. trichloroethane 75% trichloroethylene 25%)
Low level radioactive waste with PCBs and/or halogenated solvents from on-site laboratory research activities. Waste includes glass vials, pipettes, and organic fluids.	spent	Organic Liquid	- ((e.g. spent solvents)	- (e.g. trichloroethane 75% trichloroethylene 25%)
Radioactive halogenated solvents generated from on-site cleaning of tanks and equipment and operating of research laboratories and machining shops. Waste consists of TCE and TCA, and may contain transuranic activity.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. degreasing solvents)	- (e.g. trichloroethane 75% trichloroethylene 25%)
Non-halogenated (often ignitable) solvents from equipment cleaning and maintenance operations, electroplating and metal finishing, and hydraulic fluid replacement. Wastes include acetone, toluene, xylene, ethylene glycol, tetrahydrofuran, and alcohols.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. equipment cleaning solvents)	- (e.g. xylene 60% isopropanol 40%)
Low level radioactive non-halogenated solvents generated from on-site laboratory research and machine shop operations. Waste includes isopropyl alcohol, benzene, tributyl phosphate, and methyl isobutyl ketone.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. equipment cleaning solvents)	- (e.g. xylene 60% isopropanol 40%)
Aqueous non-halogenated solvents from remediation activities and discontinued use of process equipment.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. hydraulic fluid)	- (e.g. ethylene glycol 50% diglyme 50%)
Halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture from cleaning and degreasing operations. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, chlorobenzene, acetone, isobutanol.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used degreasing solvents)	- (e.g. isobutanol 60% chlorobenzene 40%)
Low Level radioactive aqueous solution of halogenated/non-halogenated solvents from equipment cleaning and maintenance operations. Includes spent halogenated solvents e.g. TCE and Chloroform. Waste includes PCBs.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used degreasing solvents)	- (e.g. isobutanol 60% chlorobenzene 40%)
Oil-water emulsion or mixture from flush rinsing wastes and cleanup of oil spills.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. oil spill cleanup)	- (e.g. water 85% oil 15%)
Rinse and surface runoff waters that are potentially contaminated with oil. Waste includes steam cleaning water from washing of vehicles and machine parts. Waste may contain motor oil, hydraulic oil, and soaps.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. steam cleaning water and oil)	- (e.g. water 85% oil 15%)
Low level radioactive waste oil from cleanup of oil spills. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): cadmium, lead, silver and halogenated/non-halogenated solvents.	spent	Organic Liquid	- oil from spill cleanup	- (e.g. oil 90%)
Low level radioactive waste oils generated from laboratory research and machine shop operations. Waste consists of hydraulic and vacuum pump oils and may contain uranium, beryllium, mercury and/or solvents.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. vacuum pump oil changes)	- (e.g. oil 100%)
Waste oils from oil changes, drainage of transformers and non-PCB capacitors, and disposal of excess or expired products. Waste streams include transformer oil, motor oil, vacuum pump oil, and waste oils from non-PCB capacitors.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. vacuum pump oil changes)	- (e.g. oil 100%)

MAIN SITE WASTESTREAM DESCRIPTIONS

Concentrated aqueous solution of other (non-solvent) organics from discarding of off-specification materials.	unused	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. TSP Liquid)	- (e.g. water 75% trisodium phosphate 10% sodium acetate 5%)
Concentrated aqueous solution of other (non-solvent) organics: spent process liquids, ignitable wastes, spent halogenated materials from research activities and surface preparation operations.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. surface prep solution)	- (e.g. water 75% trisodium phosphate 10% sodium acetate 5%)
Low level radioactive concentrated aqueous solution of other organics, spent process liquid, ignitable wastes, spent halogenated solvents.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. surface prep solution)	- (e.g. water 75% trisodium phosphate 10% sodium acetate 5%)
Superfund remediation activity containing concentrated aqueous solution of other organics.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. TSP Liquid)	- (e.g. water 75% trisodium phosphate 10% sodium acetate 5%)
Organic paint, lacquer or varnish from activities including: equipment clean-up, disposal of excess and waste paint, laser printer, copier and graphic production waste.. Waste includes lacquer thinner and paints. Waste may be ignitable.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. excess paint)	- (e.g. xylene 25% mineral spirits 45% pigments 20%)
Aqueous waste of adhesives or epoxies from routine cleanup of spills.		Organic Liquid	- (e.g. Floor-Tak spill cleanup)	- (e.g. water 50% methyl ethyl ketone 15% chloroheptanone 15%)
Adhesives or epoxies generated by general carpentry, floor tile installation, and other craft activities. Includes empty containers with adhesive or epoxy residues and excess product collected during clean-up.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used Floor-Tak cans)	- (e.g. methyl ethyl ketone 30% chloroheptanone 30% binders 30%)
Adhesives or epoxies, polymeric resin wastes from aged or surplus ignitable organics contaminated with low level radioactivity.	unused	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used Floor-Tak cans)	- (e.g. methyl ethyl ketone 30% chloroheptanone 30% binders 30%)
Organic paint thinner or petroleum distillates from clean-up of painting equipment and machine parts found in laboratories and shops. Wastes include paint thinner, kerosene, mineral spirits, lacquer thinner, Stoddard solvent, gasoline and diesel fuel.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used paint thinner)	- (e.g. xylene 40% mineral spirits 60%)
Under ground storage tank cleanup of ignitable petroleum distillates.	spent	Organic Liquid	- underground tank clean out	- (e.g. petroleum distillates 100%)
Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids generated from on-site research activities. Wastes include: (but not limited to) polymeric hardeners, catalysts and uncured monomers.	unused	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. liquid Acry-Resin)	- (e.g. methyl methacrylate 100%)
Spill cleanup of reactive or polymerizable organic liquids.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. Acry-Resin spill cleanup)	- (e.g. methyl methacrylate 90% debris 10%)
Low level radioactive waste (containing H-3, C-14, P-32, S-35 and/or uranium) from laboratory and machine shop operations. Waste include oil, alcohols, kerosene, acetic acid, benzene, and scintillation gels and cocktails from tritium analysis.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. tritium tagged benzene)	- (e.g. benzene-T6 100%)
Non-halogenated organic liquids from research and maintenance: photographic processing, machining, paint shop operations, excesses, and clean-up, including photofixers, (stable non-reactive) curing agents, and cutting fluids.	-	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. used Trimsol)	- (e.g. mono-ethanolamine 80%)
Organic liquids received from document reproduction and print shop activities. Waste streams include activators, photocopier toners, and dispersants. Most items in this category are excess or out-of-date copy machine, printer and print shop chemicals.	unused	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. old out of date toner)	- (e.g. isoparaffinic hydrocarbon solvents 90%)
Spill cleanup or decommissioned document reproduction equipment containing organic liquids.	spent	Organic Liquid	- (e.g. toner spill cleanup)	- (e.g. isoparaffinic hydrocarbon solvents 90%)

INORGANIC SOLIDS - Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content (<10%) and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Low level radioactive soil excavated from trends cleanup activities. This soil is potentially contaminated with uranium, solvents and metals.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- soil from trends cleanup	- (e.g. soil 95%)
Soil and concrete from on-site clean up activities, surface spills and subsurface soil investigations. These waste may contain crank case oil, hydraulic fluid, gasoline, diesel, and plastic sheeting.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. soil from oil spill)	- (e.g. soil 95% debris 4% oil 1%)
Soil, concrete, or sand contaminated with organic compounds generated from drilling operations, research, and cleanup: floor repair, soil sampling, oil shale distillation, and trash cleanup. Waste streams include spent oil shale/oil contaminated soil.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. soil from drilling ops)	- (e.g. soil 95% debris 4% oil 1%)
Soil and/or sand contaminated with toxic inorganic compounds generated on-site by bead blasting and subsurface investigations.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. bead blasting sand)	- (e.g. sand 98%)
Soil contaminated with inorganic compounds from cleanup activities. Waste includes soil and sand contaminated with chromium.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. soil contaminated with chromium)	- (e.g. soil 100%)
Soil cuttings generated from subsurface exploratory investigations. This soil may be contaminated with low level radioactivity, lead, and/or mercury.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. soil cuttingswith lead)	- (e.g. soil 100%)
Ash, slag and other residue from incineration of wastes. Waste streams includes (but is not limited to): cadmium, chromium, lead, silver, and methylene chloride.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. ash from incinerator)	- (e.g. ash 90%)
Dry ashes, slag or thermal residue generated on site from laboratory research and gun testing activities. Includes debris from target tanks, gun soot, solidified ash, and coal ash.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. blast debris)	- (e.g. ash 90% metal slag 5%)
Sodium hydroxide solids from laboratory operations which are not chemically fixed. Include dried sludges, and excess products.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. sodium hydroxide scale)	- (e.g. sodium hydroxide 95%)

MAIN SITE WASTESTREAM DESCRIPTIONS

Clean-up of sodium hydroxide spill.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. sodium hydroxide spill cleanup)	- (e.g. sodium hydroxide 95%)
Scrap metal from research and maintenance: metal finishing, cleanup, equipment, construction, electroplating, and demolition (pipes, tanks, pumps, tools, fuses, stainless steel vessel, duct work, hardware, lead bricks and oil drained transformers).	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. pipes from demolition)	(e.g. steel allow 100%)
Scrap metal generated from laboratory remodeling and cleanup, and projectile testing experiments. Waste streams include metal scrap/bricks/shavings, excess material, old equipment, glass, electrodes, tanks, plumbing, and fluorescent lights.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. pipes from demolition)	(e.g. copper allow 100%)
Low level (potentially) radioactive inorganic scrap generated from remodeling, laboratory clean-up, and machine shop operations, including metal shavings, source material, and old equipment; i.e. scrap metal/pipes/lead bricks and uranium beds.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. pipes from demolition)	(e.g. steel allow 100%)
Low level radioactive lead pieces and bricks contaminated with depleted uranium and/or beryllium during off-site explosion and/or projectile research activities.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- lead pieces and bricks	- lead 100%
Radioactive (or potentially radioactive) scrap metal generated from laboratory research and maintenance, including laboratory cleanup. Includes lead bricks and metal shavings. These materials may contain transuranic activity.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. lead pieces and bricks)	- (e.g. lead 100%)
Empty metal containers from research activities, including (but not limited to): packaging, print processing, and shop wastes. Includes empty cans, drums, bottles, boxes, and other containers. These containers are often crushed by HWM.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. empty ink cans)	- (e.g. aluminum 95%)
Empty containers potentially contaminated with low level radioactivity.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. empty ink cans)	- (e.g. aluminum 95%)
Discarded batteries from battery shop and other locations. Waste streams include lithium, lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, mercury, and alkaline batteries. Most batteries are spent or damaged and may have been drained.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. crushed nickel-cadmium batteries)	- (e.g. nickel 44% nickel hydroxide 28% sodium hydroxide 6%)
Spent filters and absorbents from on-site spill cleanup activities and maintenance operations. Includes rags, chem-wipes, drysorb, kitty litter and vermiculite.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. photo waste spill cleanup)	- (e.g. drysorb 70% rags 10% kimpwipes 5%)
Spent filters and absorbents from research activities and facility maintenance. Waste includes paper, drysorb, chemwipes, cleaning pads, rags, silica gel, oil filters, and molecular sieves.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. spent GC columns)	- (e.g. stainless steel 75% silica gel 25%)
Spent HEPA filters and absorbents generated by research activities and facility maintenance. Wastes may contain low level radioactivity and solvents, lead, beryllium, and/or cadmium.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- HEPA filters	- (e.g. steel 50% cellulose packing 25%)
Asbestos and asbestos contaminated material generated from abatement activities. Waste stream was received from laboratory cleanups and building renovation including pipe logging, floor tiles, transite siding and pipe, blackboards and fiberglass.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. asbestos floor tiles)	- (e.g. asphalt 40% asbestos 30% polyvinyl chloride 25%)
Reactive salts/chemicals that are from on-site waste operations including unused/excess chemicals from printing & metal finishing and reactive laboratory chemicals (eg., phosphorous, titanium tetrachloride, sodium, and lithium hydride).	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. sodium metal)	- (e.g. sodium 80%)
Inorganic reactive metals and salts from decommissioning of process equipment.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. sodium metal)	- (e.g. sodium 80%)
Depleted uranium hydride powder generated by on-site research activities. This waste contains low level radioactivity and is potentially ignitable and reactive.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- depleted uranium hydride powder	- uranium hydride
Inorganic metal salts from on-site research activities, including machine shop operations, laboratory cleanup, collection of out-of-date or excess products, laser operations and tooling replacement. Includes ferric salts and oxides.	-	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. out of date alumina)	- (e.g. aluminum oxide 100)
Inorganic waste contaminated with toxics from clean-up decommissioning of process equipment and potentially contaminated with low level radioactivity.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. pipes with scale)	- (e.g. stainless steel 80% nickel chloride 15%)
Low level radioactive filter cake generated from on site rotary-drum vacuum filtration of aqueous waste waters, which may contain non-halogenated and halogenated solvents and metals. Filter cake consists of diatomaceous earth and chemical precipitates.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- waste water treatment filter cake	- (e.g. diatomaceous earth 95% water 3% oil 1%)
Low Level radioactive inorganic trash generated by on-site research and laboratory clean-up activities. This waste includes a mixture of the following: pipettes, funnels, beakers, gloves, paper, filters, plastics, sponges, floor dry, and other lab trash.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. used lab materials)	- (e.g. glass pipets 50% steel spatulas 15% ceramic crucibles 25%)
Waste inorganic solids from on-site equipment decommissioning and spill clean-up activities. Waste includes gloves, wipes, plastic sheeting, rags, dry sorb, soot, acids, mercury (broken thermometers), antifreeze and debris from gun tank experiments.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. broken bomb calorimeters/no visible mercury)	- (e.g. steel 99% glass 1%)
Waste inorganic trash from research and cleanup activities, including (but not limited to): printing press, laser, battery shop, and building maintenance operations. Includes a mixture of metal, glass, filters, paper, work clothes, rubber materials.	spent	Inorganic Solid	- (e.g. old ink cans)	- (e.g. steel alloy cans 95% dried paint 5%)

ORGANIC SOLIDS - Waste that is primarily organic (≥10) and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; not pumpable.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Waste solid resins or polymerized organics from on-site document reproduction and print shop activities. Waste streams include curing agents, toner and dry film photopolymers.	unused	Organic Solid	- (e.g. photocopy toner powder)	- (e.g. carbon black 50% iron oxide 25% acrylic resin 20%)
Waste solid resins or polymerized organics from on-site research activities contaminated with low level radioactivity and may be corrosive and/or reactive.	-	Organic Solid	- (e.g. polystyrene beads)	- (e.g. polystyrene 100%)
Discarded out-of-date products or chemicals containing spent carbon generated on site from dry ink developers and ribbons. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): graphite powder and carbon black.	unused	Organic Solid	- (e.g. carbon black)	- (e.g. carbon black 100%)
Reactive organic solids generated from laboratory research activities and collection of excess products. Includes mainly RTV catalysts.	-	Organic Solid	- HS II RTV HI SRT MLKMK CATALYST	- (e.g. methoxysilane 12%, dibutyl tin dilaurate 2%)
Empty plastic containers from clean-up or sample preparation activities. Waste stream consists of an empty plastic drums that may contain a residue of biodegradable steamcleaning soap.	spent	Organic Solid	- (e.g.alconox liquid cleaner bottles)	- (e.g. plastic 95% detergent residue 5%)
Halogenated organic solids, with metals and halogenated/non-halogenated solvents, resulting from laboratory waste removal, filter and/or battery replacement and sludge removal.	spent	Organic Solid	- various	- various

MAIN SITE WASTESTREAM DESCRIPTIONS

Halogenated organic solids with metals and solvents from decommissioned laboratory process equipment.	spent	Organic Solid - various - various
Electrical, vacuum and machining equipment which may contain PCB laden oils from on-site research and maintenance operations. This waste includes decommissioned transformers, capacitors, power supplies, voltage regulators and milling machines.	spent	Organic Solid - (e.g. decommissioned transformer) - (e.g. steel 80% PCB oil 20%)
Non-halogenated solids from laboratory waste and disposal of clothing and personal protective equipment contaminated with low level radioactivity and non-halogenated solvents.	spent	Organic Solid - (e.g. used personal protective) - (e.g. tyvek suits 25% rubber gloves 25% paper wipes 25%)
Other non-halogenated organic solids from biomedical research activities, and production derived, one time and intermittent processes. Waste streams include capacitors and used agar plates.	spent	Organic Solid - (e.g. used agar plates) - (e.g. agar 60% acrylic plates 30%)

INORGANIC SLUDGES - Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content (<10%); and pumpable.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Low level radioactive waste water treatment sludge with toxic (<10%) organics, from sludge removal processes. Waste includes (but not limited to): spent halogenated and non-halogenated solvents.	spent	Inorganic Sludge	(e.g. solvent contaminated CALFRAN sludge)	(e.g. water 40% silica 35% nitric acid 10% methylene chloride 5%)
Waste water treatment sludge with toxic (<10%) organic compounds generated on-site from plant maintenance of cooling towers. Waste primarily consists of cooling tower resins.	spent	Inorganic Sludge	(e.g. cooling tower resins)	(e.g. water 30% polymer resins 50%)
Waste water treatment sludge with reactive sulfides from on-site research activities.	spent	Inorganic Sludge	(e.g. plating sludge with	(water 50% silica 40%)
Sludge received from off-site steam cleaning of drilling rigs used for sub-surface investigations at Site 300. Waste consists of mud, dirt, and possible organic and/or inorganic contaminants.	spent	Inorganic Sludge	drilling rig cleaning sludge	(e.g. mud/dirt 60% water 40%)
Low level radioactive inorganic sludge (containing phosphorous-32, and/or sulfur-35) from cleaning out bulking tanks and from water jet cutting. Wastes include aqua-sorb, kerosene, abrasive garnet, metals, chloro solvents, and biowaste.	spent	Inorganic Sludge	tank clean out water jet sludge	(e.g. abrasive garnet 35% water 35% aqua sorb 25%)
Other inorganic sludges from sludge removal processes, cleaning and degreasing operations, surface coating/preparation or other surface processes. Waste includes metals, halogenated/non-halogenated solvents, metals (e.g. mercury, silver).	spent	Inorganic Sludge	(e.g. degreasing sludge)	(e.g. water 45% silicone oil 35% grease 5% dirt/sand 10%)

ORGANIC SLUDGES - Waste that is primarily organic (≥10), with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content; and pumpable.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Oily sludge from on-site maintenance operations, (including steam cleaning, roofing, car washing and cleanup of processing equipment). Wastes includes sludges with oil, asphalt sludges, and other sump wastes.	spent	Organic Sludge	(e.g. asphalt sludge)	(asphalt 60% water 25% emulsifiers 5%)
Spill clean-up of oily sludge.	spent	Organic Sludge	(sludge cleanup	(e.g. diatomaceous earth 50% oil 25% dirt/sand/gravel 10%)
Organic paint/ink sludge from cleanup or research (e.g. silk screening, product cleanup, cold vaporization, xerox copying). Includes paint solids with drysorb, sludge from spent photo-fixers, xerox waste sludge, and film development evaporator bottoms.	spent	Organic Sludge	(e.g. ink sludge)	(e.g. inks 90%)
Ignitable organic sludges of resins, tars or tarry sludges and surplus, off-specification organics.	spent	Organic Sludge	(e.g. pitch sludge from coal tar distillation)	(e.g. pitch 95% carbon disulfide 5%)
Other organic sludges, from sludge removal and sludge dewatering. Waste stream includes (but not limited to): lead and spent halogenated solvents.	spent	Organic Sludge	(e.g. dewatered plasticizer extraction sludge)	(e.g. polyvinyl chloride 25% carbon tetrachloride 70% water 5%)

INORGANIC GASES - Waste that is primarily inorganic with a low organic content (<10%) and is a gas at atmospheric pressure.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Inorganic gases from on-site research activities which may be reactive. Waste stream includes (but is not limited to): diborane, hydrogen sulfide, fluorine, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and decaborane.	-	Inorganic Gas	(e.g. diborane cylinder)	(e.g. diborane 100%)

ORGANIC GASES - Waste that is primarily organic (≥10) with a low-to-moderate inorganic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure.	Spent or Unused Waste	Generic Waste Description	Generator's Waste Description	Waste Matrix
Organic gases from on-site research activities, including Laser experiments, welding, and disposal of excess lab materials. Waste consists primarily of propane.	-	Organic Gas	(e.g. propane)	(e.g. propane 100%)